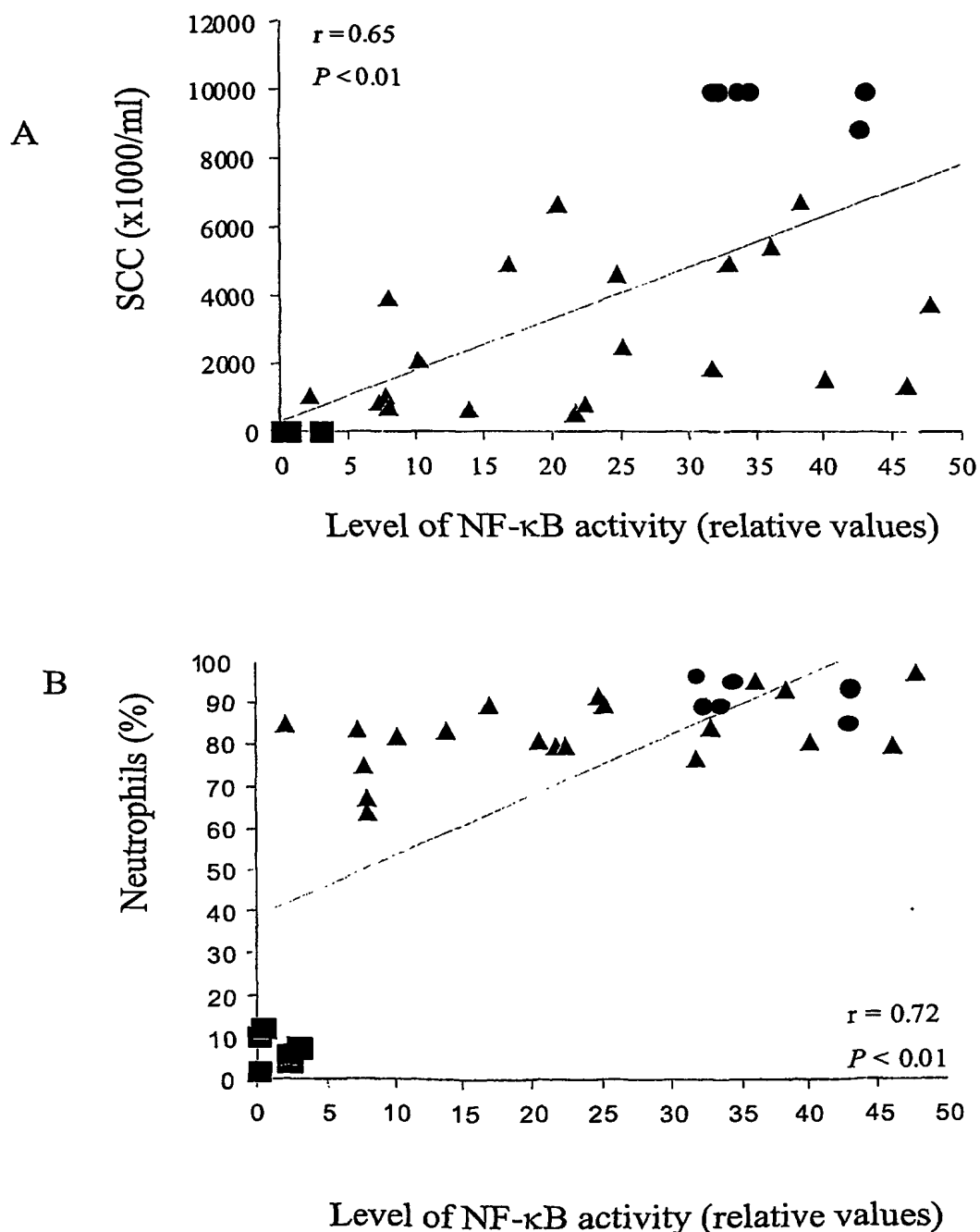


Figure 1 : Relation between specific NF- κ B activity displayed by milk cells, as determined by photodensitometry, and SCC (A) and the percentage of neutrophils (B) in healthy (\blacksquare , $n = 6$) and acute (\bullet , $n = 6$) and chronic (\blacktriangle , $n = 20$) mastitis-affected Holstein-Friesian cows.
r, correlation coefficient.



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Figure 2 : 15d-PGJ2 and gliotoxine inhibit NF- κ B activation in milk cells from chronic mastitis-affected cows. After isolation, milk cells were incubated for 90 min and then treated with the indicated concentrations of 15d-PGJ2 and gliotoxine. Protein extracts were assessed 3h after the treatment for NF- κ B DNA-binding activity by EMSAs.

1-3-6 : protein extracts obtain from untreated milk neutrophils

2 : protein extracts obtain from milk neutrophils treated with 15-dPGJ2 40 μ M

4 : protein extracts obtain from milk neutrophils treated with 15-dPGJ2 50 μ M

5 : protein extracts obtain from milk neutrophils treated with 15-dPGJ2 60 μ M

7 : protein extracts obtain from milk neutrophils treated with gliotoxine 1 μ l/ml

8 : protein extracts obtain from milk neutrophils treated with 15-dPGJ2 80 μ M

